



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

feeding-grounds for that delicious fish exist at the mouth of one river flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, may they not exist at the mouths of other or all the rivers discharging into that sea? Time must answer that question.

When the presence of the White Shad in the Alabama River became known, some enterprising citizens of Montgomery came to Savannah and procured a number of the young shad from the river, placed them in a hogshead of water, which was kept cool by occasional supplies of ice, and took them by railroad to Montgomery and placed them in the Alabama River. The purpose of this measure was to multiply more rapidly the shad already established in that river. My agency in placing the White Shad there was not then, I believe, known to those gentlemen, one of whom was Colonel Pickett, the Historian of Alabama.

(*Savannah, April 19, 1866.*)

June 5th.

Mr. CASSIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-two members present.

The following paper was offered for publication: "Description of new species of Diurnal Lepidoptera." By Tryon Reakirt.

Dr. Leidy observed that the small collection of fossils presented this evening by Dr. A. C. Hamlin is of interest, from the fact of one of them being a bird bone. Two accompanying shells are *Balanus Hameri* and *Saxicava rugosa*, post-tertiary species. The specimens were obtained from a railroad cutting on the banks of the Penobscot River, Bangor, Maine, 47 feet below the surface. The bird bone is a right humerus, resembling in its construction that of a Curlew.

Except the so-called bird tracks of the triassic sandstones, almost no fossil remains of birds have been found in the United States. The Museum of the Academy contains a few specimens, which have not been identified, as follows:

A left humerus, almost identical with the one above mentioned, both in form and size, from Tarboro', Edgecombe Co., N. C., presented by Dr. Booth.

The lower extremity of a left humerus and a right radius, from a miocene formation of Maryland, presented by T. A. Conrad. The specimens resemble in construction the corresponding parts in a Snipe, but are as large as in the Curlew.

The lower end of a left tibia, from Burlington Co., N. J., described by Dr. Harlan as the remains of a Snipe, *Scolopax* (Med. and Phys. Res. p. 280.)

The lower end of a left tibia, from the Niobrara River, of Nebraska, discovered by Dr. Hayden, in association with a multitude of mammalian remains. It resembles the corresponding part in a Crane. It is the only ornithic fossil among all the vertebrate remains from Nebraska, amounting to several tons in weight, which Dr. L. had detected.

June 12th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-two members present.

June 19th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-six members present.

The deaths were announced of Hon. Lewis Cass, Correspondent, and Prof. Henry D. Rogers, member of the Academy.
1866.]